

Statistical bulletin

# Earnings and employment from Pay As You Earn Real Time Information, UK: April 2026

Monthly estimates of payrolled employees and their pay from HM Revenue and Customs' (HMRC's) Pay As You Earn (PAYE) Real Time Information (RTI) data. This is a joint release between HMRC and the Office for National Statistics (ONS).

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Release date:  
21 April 2026

Next release:  
19 May 2026

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# 1 . Main points

- Early estimates for March 2026 indicate that the number of payrolled employees was 30.3 million, which is a fall of 0.2% from March 2025; this is equivalent to 65,000 fewer employees.
- The largest decrease was in the wholesale and retail sector, with a fall of 57,000 employees; the largest increase was in the health and social work sector, with a rise of 41,000 employees.
- Payrolled employment decreased by 11,000 employees (0.0%) in March 2026, compared with February 2026; figures for March should be treated as provisional estimates and are likely to be revised when more data are received next month.
- UK payrolled employee growth for February 2026 compared with January 2026 has been revised from an increase of 20,000 reported in the last bulletin to a decrease of 6,000; this is because of the incorporation of additional real time information (RTI) submissions into the statistics, which takes place every publication and reduces the need for imputation.
- Early estimates for March 2026 indicate that median monthly pay increased by 4.3%, compared with March 2025.
- Annual growth in median pay in March 2026 was highest in the public administration and defence sector, with an increase of 7.5%; it was lowest in the professional, scientific, and technical sector, with an increase of 2.9%.

## About the data in this bulletin

Early estimates for March 2026 are provided to give an indication of the likely level of employees as well as median pay in the latest period. These early estimates are, on average, based on around 85% of information being available. They are of lower quality and will be subject to revision in next month's bulletin when between 98% and 99% of data will be available. A [revisions triangle](#) is available for employees and median pay at the UK level.

Statistics in this bulletin are based on people who are employed in at least one job paid through Pay As You Earn (PAYE), and monthly estimates reflect the average of such people for each day of the calendar month. These estimates are formed using a [methodology for monthly earnings and employment estimates](#) designed to align with international guidelines for labour market statistics.

## 2 . Payrolled employees

Early estimates for March 2026 indicate that there were 30.3 million payrolled employees (Figure 1), a fall of 0.2% compared with the same period of the previous year. This is a decline of 65,000 employees over the 12-month period. In March 2026, there was a decrease in the number of payrolled employees of 11,000 people, this was largely unchanged compared with the previous month.

This monthly change should be treated as provisional, because it is based on an early estimate of March 2026. More information on revisions can be found in Section 9: Data sources and quality.

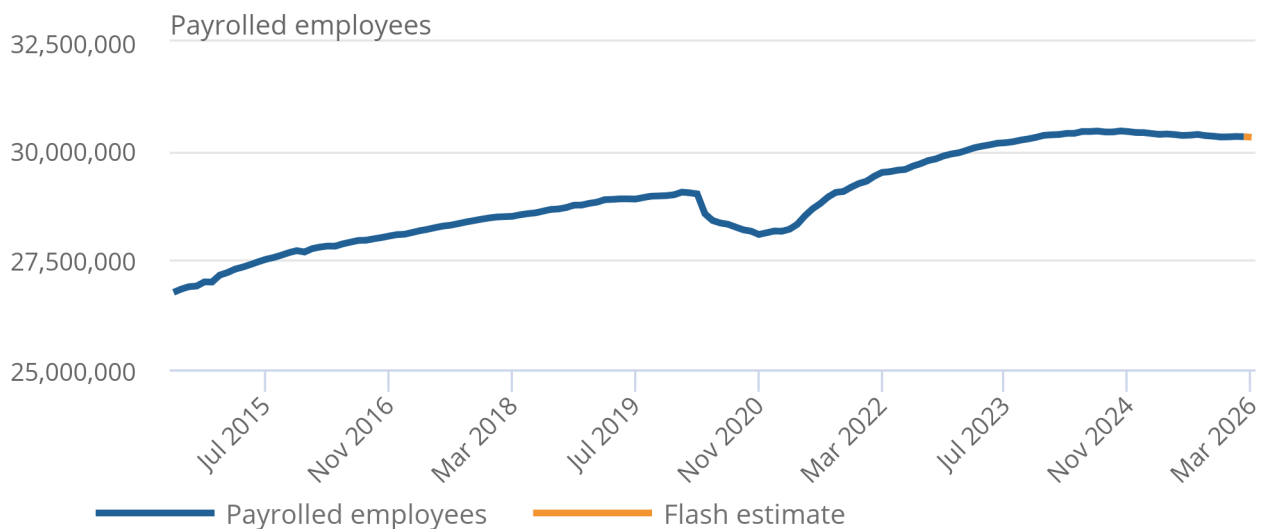
When comparing the number of payrolled employees in February 2026 with the previous month, the number shows a change of 0.0%. This is revised down from the early estimate of a 0.1% increase reported in our previous bulletin, [Earnings and employment from Pay As You Earn Real Time Information, UK: March 2026](#).

**Figure 1: The number of payrolled employees has decreased from a peak in 2024**

Payrolled employees, seasonally adjusted, UK, July 2014 to March 2026

Figure 1: The number of payrolled employees has decreased from a peak in 2024

Payrolled employees, seasonally adjusted, UK, July 2014 to March 2026



Source: Pay As You Earn Real Time Information from HM Revenue and Customs

**Notes:**

1. The latest period, highlighted in orange, is based on early data and therefore is more likely to be subject to slightly more substantial revisions.
2. The February 2026 figure is not a flash estimate of payrolled employees, this is included purely for graphing purposes.

Annual growth in the number of employees remained broadly within a range of 1.0% to 1.5% from mid-2016 until 2019. Growth rates before mid-2016 were higher than 1.5% (Figure 2).

Employee growth began a slight downward trend in early 2019. However, employee growth slowed more substantially after March 2020, coinciding with the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic, becoming negative in April 2020. Growth rates began to recover at the start of 2021, and remained high as the labour market recovered from the effects of the pandemic.

The annual growth rate has been falling since April 2022, which was partially caused by the comparison with the increase in employee numbers from March 2021. Employee numbers were stabilised as we no longer compared against this higher baseline, but growth rates then continued to decrease throughout 2023, 2024, and 2025.

**Figure 2: The growth rate of the number of payrolled employees remains negative although the rate of decrease has reduced**

Percentage change on same month in previous year, seasonally adjusted, UK, July 2015 to March 2026

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Percentage change on same month in previous year, seasonally adjusted, UK, July 2015 to March 2026



Source: Pay As You Earn Real Time Information from HM Revenue and Customs

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1. The latest period, highlighted in orange, is based on early data and therefore is more likely to be subject to slightly more substantial revisions.
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### 3 . Median monthly pay

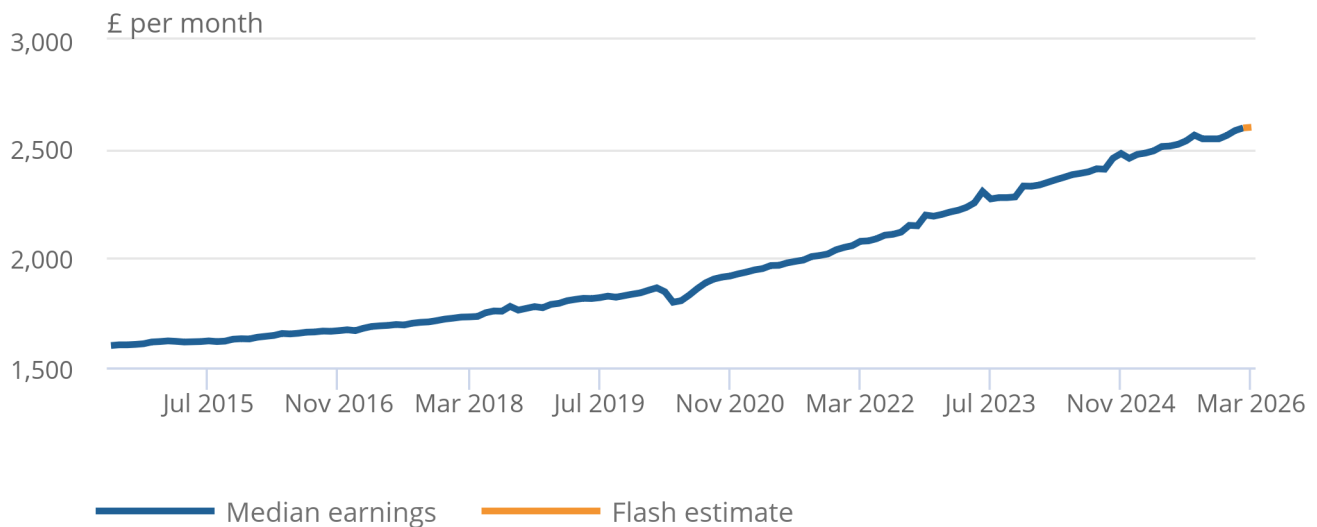
Early estimates for March 2026 indicate that median monthly pay was £2,599, an increase of 4.3% compared with the same period of the previous year.

**Figure 3: Median pay continues to increase**

Median pay per month, seasonally adjusted, UK, July 2014 to March 2026

#### Figure 3: Median pay continues to increase

Median pay per month, seasonally adjusted, UK, July 2014 to March 2026



Source: Pay As You Earn Real Time Information from HM Revenue and Customs

**Notes:**

1. The latest period, highlighted in orange, is based on early data and therefore is more likely to be subject to slightly more substantial revisions.
2. The February 2026 figure is not a flash estimate of median pay, this is included purely for graphing purposes.

Following a general trend of increasing pay growth between mid-2015 and mid-2018, pay growth fluctuated around 3.6%, until 2020 when it became negative. This coincided with the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic and related economic and policy responses. Median pay growth became positive again from June 2020.

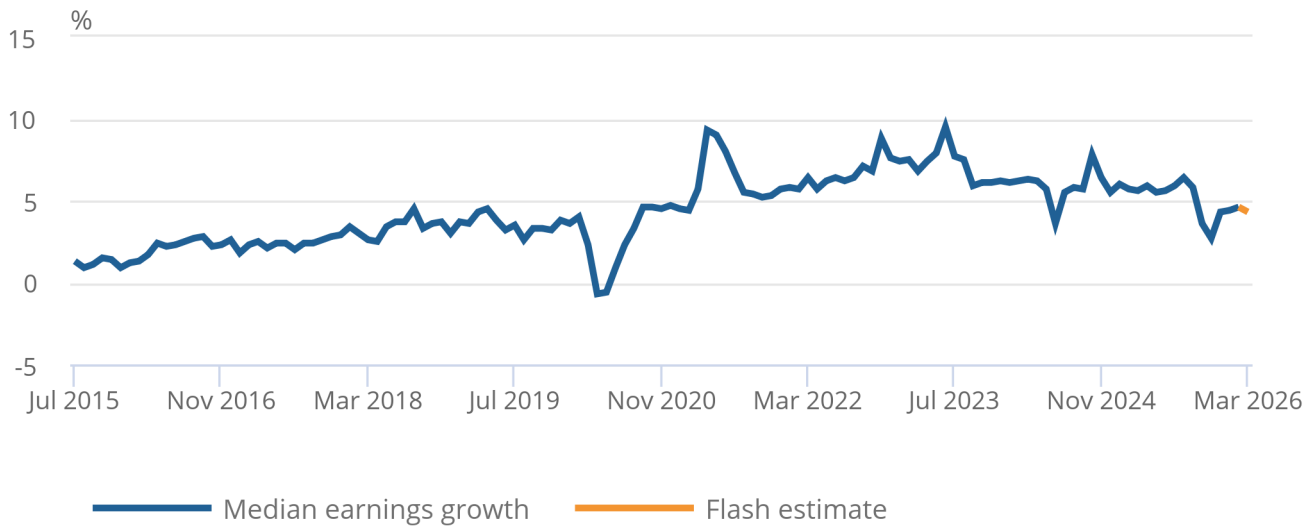
The growth rate of median pay continued to increase in line with pre-pandemic trends throughout 2022, but with increasing volatility in late 2022 and early 2023. This pace of growth slowed in late 2023 and remained close to 6.0% throughout 2024 and 2025. A series of lower median pay growth figures were observed in late 2025, likely influenced by the timing of public sector pay settlements having differed from the previous year. In recent months, median pay growth has remained below 6.0%.

**Figure 4: The rate of growth in median pay has fallen in recent months, after a period of relative stability from 2023 to 2025**

Percentage change on same month in previous year, seasonally adjusted, UK, July 2015 to March 2026

Figure 4: The rate of growth in median pay has fallen in recent months, after a period of relative stability from 2023 to 2025

Percentage change on same month in previous year, seasonally adjusted, UK, July 2015 to March 2026



Source: Pay As You Earn Real Time Information from HM Revenue and Customs

Notes:

1. The latest period, highlighted in orange, is based on early data and therefore is more likely to be subject to slightly more substantial revisions.
2. The February 2026 figure is not a flash estimate of median pay growth, this is included purely for graphing purposes.

## 4 . Regional data

The regional figures in this bulletin are based on where employees live and not the location of their place of work. Figures include data for March 2026, and cover [Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics \(NUTS\): NUTS1, NUTS2 and NUTS3 regions](#).

Numbers of payrolled employees in UK regions ranged from 820,000 in Northern Ireland, to 4,362,000 in London in March 2026 (Figure 5).

London and Northern Ireland experienced higher growth than the UK average between January 2017 and early 2020, while the North East and Scotland experienced lower growth than the UK overall. Employee numbers within NUTS1, NUTS2, and NUTS3 regions are available in the [accompanying datasets](#).

## **Figure 5: Employee growth is negative in all regions except Northern Ireland**

Percentage change on same month in previous year, seasonally adjusted, UK, January 2017 to March 2026

### **Notes:**

1. The latest period is based on early data and is therefore more likely to experience slightly more substantial revisions.

Comparing March 2026 with the same period of the previous year for NUTS1 regions, changes in payrolled employees ranged from a 0.6% decrease in London, to a 1.1% increase in Northern Ireland.

Examining NUTS3 regions, Westminster experienced a decrease of 1.9% in payrolled employees compared with March 2025, and Mid Ulster experienced an increase of 2.3% (Figure 6).

## **Figure 6: Growth in payrolled employees varies across the UK**

Percentage change on same month in previous year, seasonally adjusted, UK, NUTS3 level, March 2026

### **Notes:**

1. The latest period is based on early data and is therefore more likely to experience slightly more substantial revisions.

Median pay across the NUTS3 regions of the UK in March 2026 ranged from £2,262 in Isle of Wight to £3,934 in Wandsworth (Figure 7). Inner London generally differs from Outer London, with median pay ranging from £2,558 in Enfield to £3,934 in Wandsworth. Median pay in March 2026 for London as a whole was £3,042.

## **Figure 7: Median pay varies across the UK**

Median pay, seasonally adjusted, UK, NUTS3 level, March 2026

### **Notes:**

1. The latest period is based on early data and is therefore more likely to experience slightly more substantial revisions.

## 5 . Industry data

The industrial sectors in this bulletin are based on the [UK Standard Industrial Classification \(SIC\) codes](#), as defined by the Office for National Statistics (ONS). These codes have been determined from both the most recent [Inter-Departmental Business Register \(IDBR\)](#) and data from Companies House for each Pay As You Earn (PAYE) enterprise. The findings from the 14 largest sectors are presented. The seven smaller sectors have been removed from the bulletin for presentational purposes, but their estimates are available in the [accompanying datasets](#).

The three largest sectors (health and social work, wholesale and retail, and education) account for around 39% of UK employees. These three sectors combined with professional, scientific, and technical; administrative and support services; manufacturing; and accommodation and food service activities account for around 70% of UK employees.

Since January 2017, employee growth has not been even across sectors (Figure 8). Sectors such as construction, transportation and storage, and information and communication experienced higher growth than the UK average between January 2017 and early 2020. Sectors such as manufacturing, and wholesale and retail experienced lower growth than the UK overall.

All sectors highlighted experienced a decrease in employee growth around April 2020, with the smallest decrease being in health and social work. Public administration and defence, and health and social work saw early recoveries in their growth rates, as did administrative and support services, and education from early 2021 onwards.

When comparing early estimates for March 2026 with the same period of the previous year, percentage changes in payrolled employees ranged from negative 1.9% in information and communication, to positive 1.4% in finance and insurance.

### **Figure 8: Employee growth has varied across sectors**

**Percentage change on same month in previous year, seasonally adjusted, UK, January 2017 to March 2026**

#### **Notes:**

1. The latest period is based on early data and is therefore more likely to experience slightly more substantial revisions.

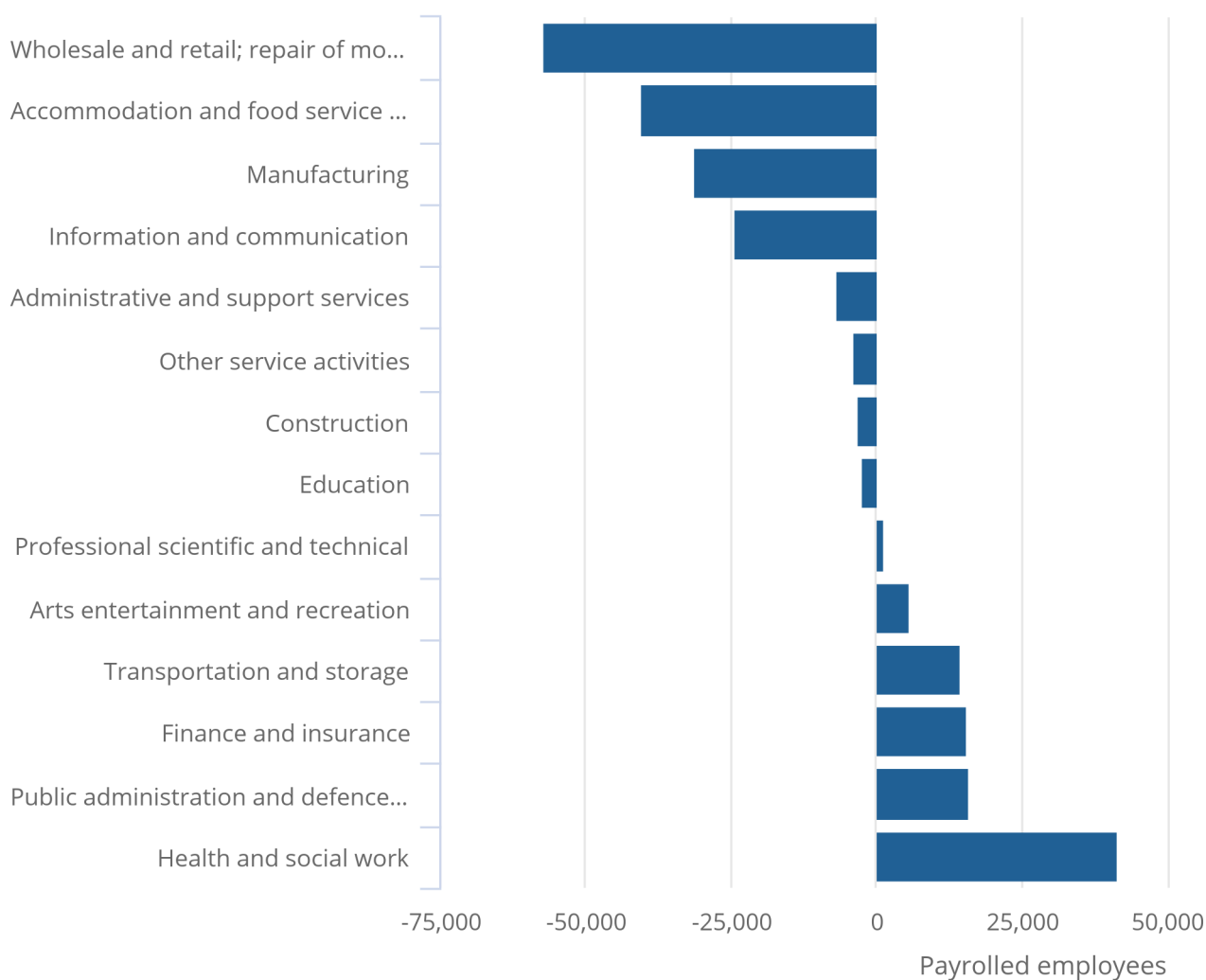
The increase in payrolled employees between March 2025 and March 2026 was largest in the health and social work sector (a rise of 41,000 employees), while the largest fall was in the wholesale and retail sector (a fall of 57,000 employees).

**Figure 9: Since March 2025, many of the sectors have shown a decrease in payrolled employees while the health and social work sector has seen the greatest increase**

Payrolled employees, absolute change on March 2025, seasonally adjusted, UK, March 2026

Figure 9: Since March 2025, many of the sectors have shown a decrease in payrolled employees while the health and social work sector has seen the greatest increase

Payrolled employees, absolute change on March 2025, seasonally adjusted, UK, March 2026



Source: Pay As You Earn Real Time Information from HM Revenue and Customs

**Notes:**

1. The latest period is based on early data and therefore is more likely to be subject to slightly more substantial revisions.

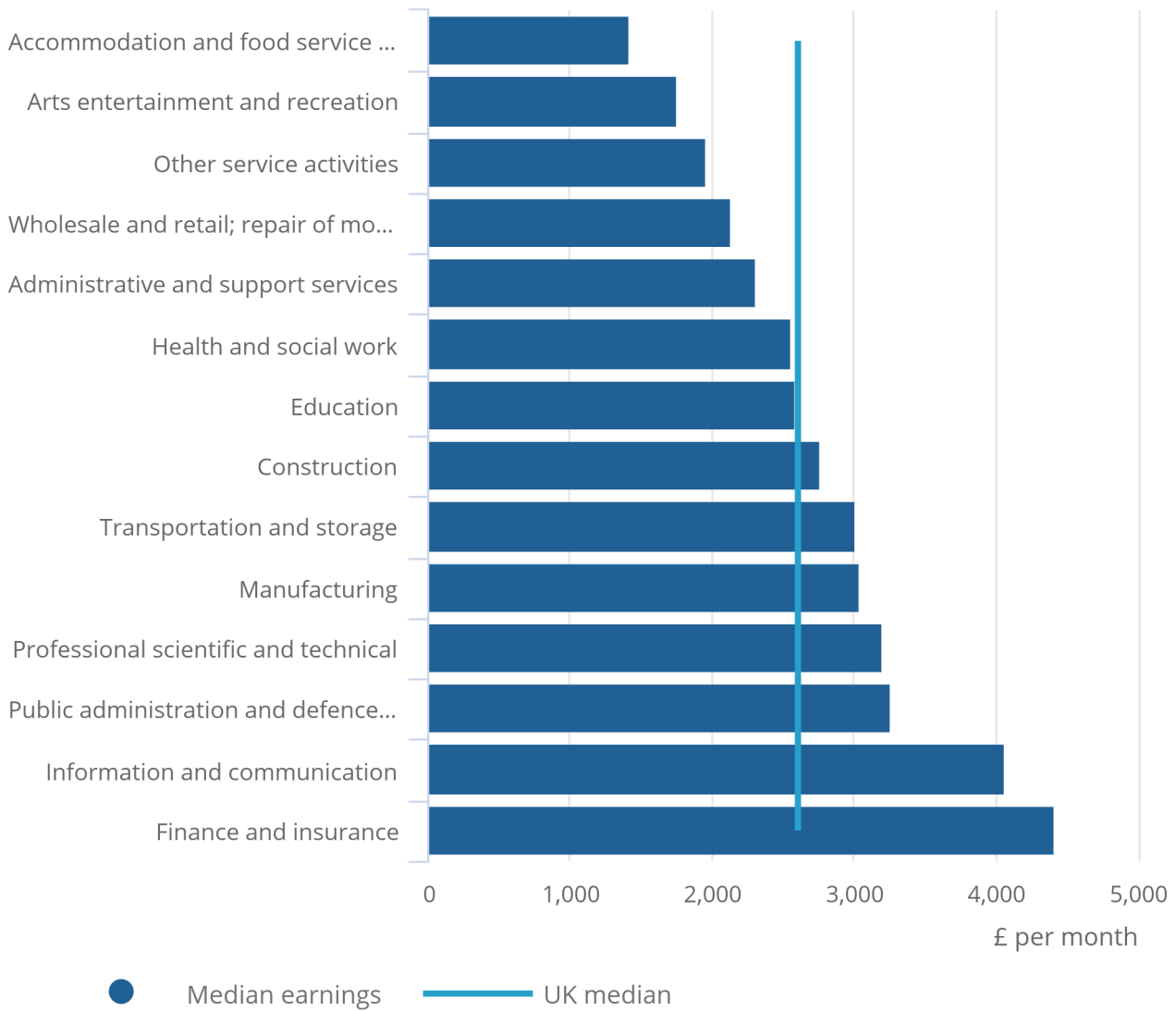
Median pay in March 2026 across the highlighted sectors ranged from £1,424 in the accommodation and food service activities sector, to £4,415 in finance and insurance (Figure 10).

**Figure 10: Median pay varies by industry, with the finance and insurance sector and the information and communication sector having notably higher median pay**

Median pay, seasonally adjusted, UK, March 2026

Figure 10: Median pay varies by industry, with the finance and insurance sector and the information and communication sector having notably higher median pay

Median pay, seasonally adjusted, UK, March 2026



Source: Pay As You Earn Real Time Information from HM Revenue and Customs

**Notes:**

1. The latest period is based on early data and therefore is more likely to be subject to slightly more substantial revisions.

Compared with the same month in the previous year, median pay grew fastest in the public administration and defence sector, at positive 7.5% (Figure 11), and slowest in the professional, scientific, and technical sector, at positive 2.9%.

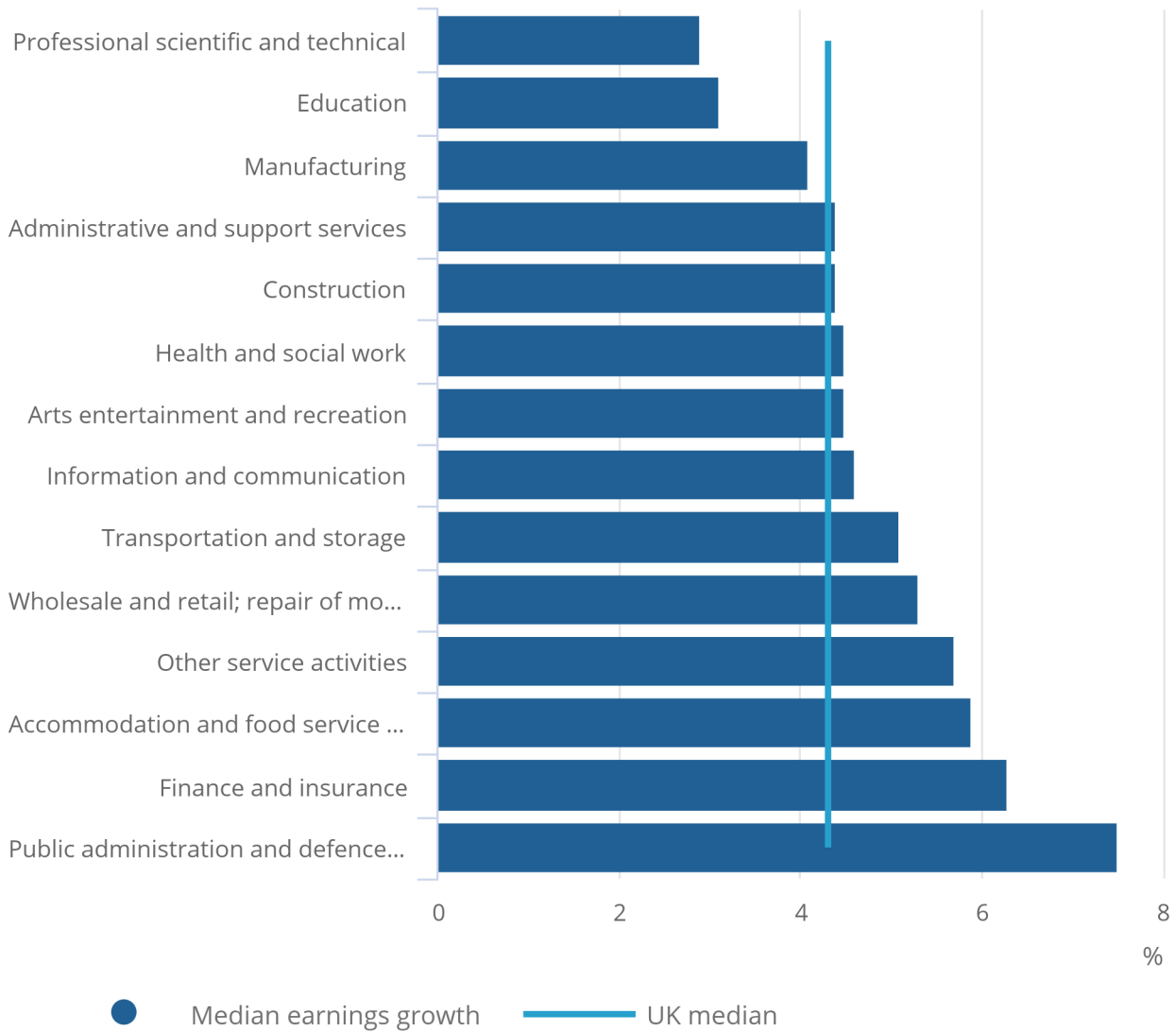
Estimates of mean pay for each sector are available in the [accompanying datasets](#).

### Figure 11: Median pay increased most in the public administration and defence sector

Percentage change on same month in previous year, seasonally adjusted, UK, March 2026

## Figure 11: Median pay increased most in the public administration and defence sector

Percentage change on same month in previous year, seasonally adjusted, UK, March 2026



Source: Pay As You Earn Real Time Information from HM Revenue and Customs

#### Notes:

1. The latest period is based on early data and therefore is more likely to be subject to slightly more substantial revisions.



## 6 . Age data

The age figures in this bulletin are calculated based on an individual's age at the time they receive a payment.

Of the 30.3 million payrolled employees in the UK in March 2026, 94.4% are aged 18 to 64 years.

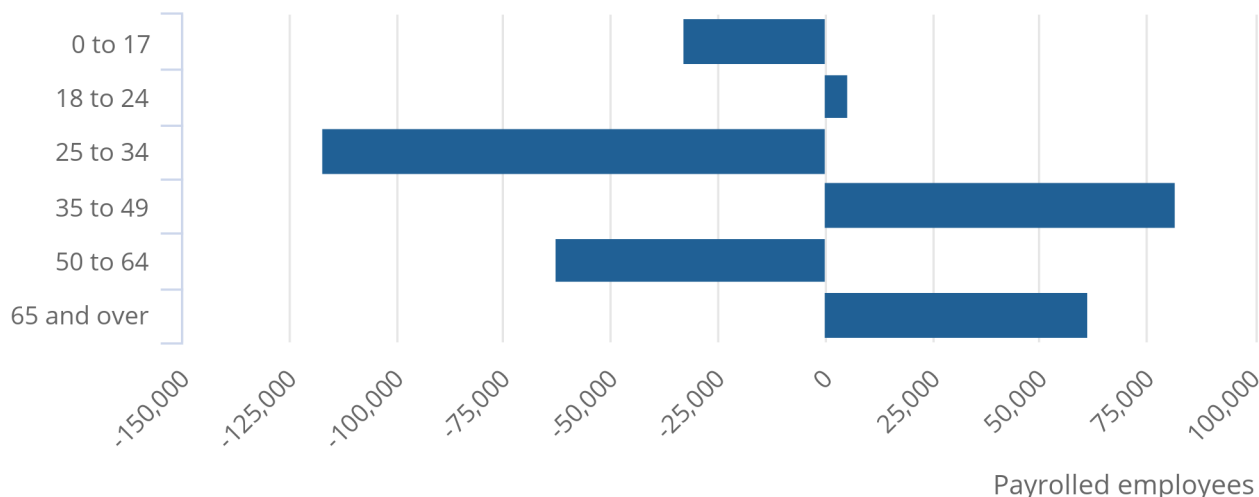
Between March 2025 and March 2026, there was a decrease of 28,000 payrolled employees aged under 25 years. During the same period, payrolled employees aged 35 to 49 years increased by 81,000.

### Figure 12: The 35 to 49 years age group has seen the greatest increase in payrolled employees since March 2025

Payrolled employees, absolute change on March 2025, seasonally adjusted, UK, March 2026

#### Figure 12: The 35 to 49 years age group has seen the greatest increase in payrolled employees since March 2025

Payrolled employees, absolute change on March 2025, seasonally adjusted, UK, March 2026



Source: Pay As You Earn Real Time Information from HM Revenue and Customs

#### Notes:

1. The latest period is based on early data and therefore is more likely to be subject to slightly more substantial revisions.

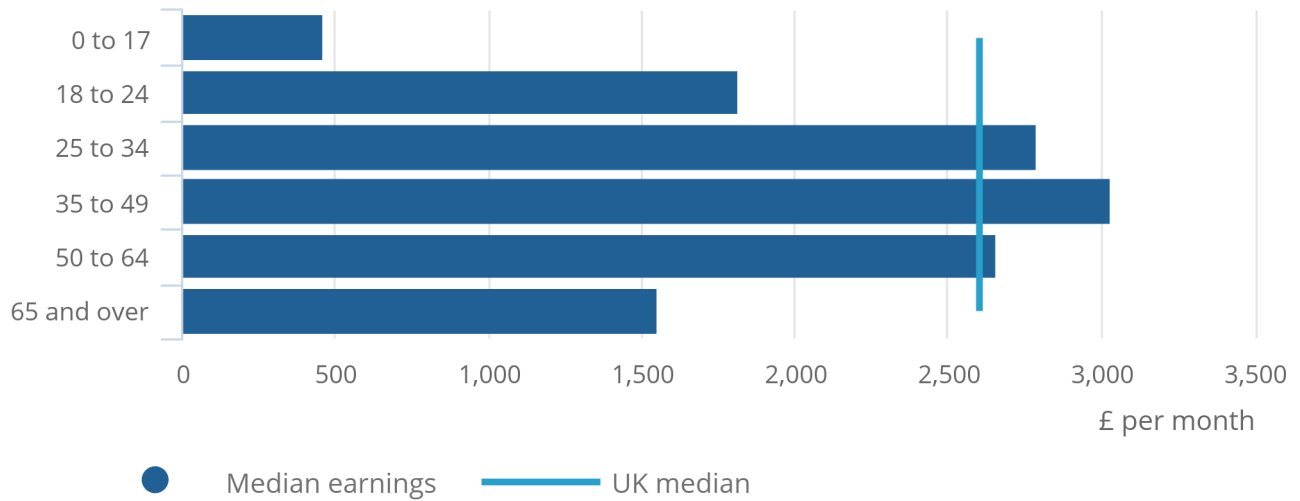
Median pay in March 2026 ranged from £464 for those aged under 18 years to £3,028 for those aged 35 to 49 years (Figure 13). Overall, median pay is higher in the central age bands, of those studied.

### Figure 13: Median pay varies by age

Median pay, seasonally adjusted, UK, March 2026

### Figure 13: Median pay varies by age

Median pay, seasonally adjusted, UK, March 2026



Source: Pay As You Earn Real Time Information from HM Revenue and Customs

Notes:

1. The latest period is based on early data and therefore is more likely to be subject to slightly more substantial revisions.

## 7 . Earnings and employment data

### [Earnings and employment from Pay As You Earn Real Time Information, non-seasonally adjusted](#)

Dataset | Released 21 April 2026

Earnings and employment statistics from Pay As You Earn (PAYE) Real Time Information (RTI), UK, NUTS 1, 2 and 3 areas and local authorities, monthly, non-seasonally adjusted.

### [Earnings and employment from Pay As You Earn Real Time Information, revision triangle](#)

Dataset | Released 21 April 2026

Revisions of earnings and employment statistics from Pay As You Earn (PAYE) Real Time Information (RTI), UK, monthly.

### [Earnings and employment from Pay As You Earn Real Time Information, seasonally adjusted](#)

Dataset | Released 21 April 2026

Earnings and employment statistics from Pay As You Earn (PAYE) Real Time Information (RTI), UK, NUTS 1, 2 and 3 areas and local authorities, monthly, seasonally adjusted.

It is also possible for suitable applicants to access a sample of RTI data through HMRC's Datalab. These samples contain the full population of payrolled individuals but only contain selected variables and a shorter timeframe.

More information and how to apply for access to HMRC data can be found [on GOV.UK's About the HMRC Datalab page](#).

## 8 . Glossary

### Median monthly pay

Median monthly pay shows what a person in the middle of all employees would earn each month. The median pay is generally considered to be a more accurate reflection of the "average wage" because it discounts the extremes at either end of the scale.

Pay figures given in this bulletin are based on gross pay

### National Minimum Wage and National Living Wage

The National Minimum Wage (NMW) is a minimum amount per hour that most workers in the UK are entitled to be payrolled. There are different rates of minimum wage depending on a worker's age and whether they are an apprentice. The NMW applies to employees aged 16 to 20 years. The government's National Living Wage (NLW) was introduced on 1 April 2016 and currently applies to employees aged 21 years and over. See current and previous rates for the NMW and NLW on the [GOV.UK website](#).

### Pay As You Earn

Pay As You Earn (PAYE) is the system employers and pension providers use to take Income Tax and National Insurance contributions before they pay wages or pensions to employees and pensioners. It was introduced in 1944 and is now the way most employees pay Income Tax in the UK. This publication relates to employees only and not pensioners.

## 9 . Data sources and quality

## Data source and collection

The data for this release come from HM Revenue and Customs' (HMRC's) Pay As You Earn (PAYE) Real Time Information (RTI) system. They cover the whole population rather than a sample of people or companies, and they will allow for more detailed estimates of the population. More information on the quality of the data and the steps we take to quality assure it can be found in our [Quality assurance of administrative used in earnings and employment from PAYE RTI methodology](#)

Our statistical practice is regulated by the Office for Statistics Regulation (OSR). OSR sets the standards of trustworthiness, quality, and value in the [Code of Practice for Statistics](#) that all producers of official statistics should adhere to. You are welcome to contact us directly with any comments about how we meet these standards by emailing RTI Statistics. Alternatively, you can contact OSR by emailing [regulation@statistics.gov.uk](mailto:regulation@statistics.gov.uk) or via the OSR website.



## Coverage

This publication covers employees payrolled by employers only. It does not cover self-employment income or income from other sources such as pensions, property rental, and investments. Where individuals have multiple sources of income, only income from employers is included.

The figures in this release are for the period July 2014 to March 2026 and are seasonally adjusted.

## Upcoming changes

Following the UK's withdrawal from the EU, a replacement to the Eurostat geographical classification NUTS regions has been created. The UK-managed classification of International Territorial Levels (ITLs) will replace the NUTS classification in future publications.

Please contact us at [labour.market@ons.gov.uk](mailto:labour.market@ons.gov.uk) and [rtistatistics.enquiries@hmrc.gov.uk](mailto:rtistatistics.enquiries@hmrc.gov.uk) if you would like to offer feedback on how the contents can be improved in the future.

## Methodology

Our [User guide to earnings and employment from Pay As You Earn Real Time Information](#) contains more information on the methods used in this bulletin.

## Pre-release data

HM Revenue and Customs (HMRC) grants pre-release access to [official statistics](#) publications. As this is a joint release, and in accordance with the HMRC policy, pre-release access has been granted to a number of people to enable the preparation of statistical publications and ministerial briefing. Further details, including a [list of those granted access to official statistics by HMRC](#), can be found on [their website](#).

## Accredited official statistics

These accredited official statistics were [independently reviewed by the Office for Statistics Regulation](#) in July 2025. They comply with the standards of trustworthiness, quality, and value in the [Code of Practice for Statistics](#) and should be labelled "accredited official statistics".

This is a joint release between HMRC and the Office for National Statistics (ONS).

## Strengths of the data

As Pay As You Earn (PAYE) Real Time Information (RTI) data cover the whole population, rather than a sample of people or companies, we can use these to produce estimates for geographic areas and other more detailed breakdowns of the population. The methods for producing such breakdowns are under development, and we expect to include further statistics in a future release. These statistics can help inform decision-making across the country. They also have the potential to provide more timely estimates than existing measures.

These statistics also have the potential to replace some of those based on surveys, which could reduce the burden on businesses needing to fill in statistical surveys.

## Industry sector classifications

The industrial sectors in this bulletin are based on the UK Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes, as defined by the Office for National Statistics (ONS). These codes have been determined from both the most recent Inter-Departmental Business Register (IDBR) and data from Companies House for each Pay As You Earn (PAYE) enterprise.

Large enterprises that cover multiple SIC codes are classified into a single SIC code based on the relative number of employees in each SIC code. Changes to the proportion of employees across SIC codes in large enterprises can result in the enterprise being reclassified to a different SIC code. To obtain the SIC code, we link to the most recent quarterly versions of the IDBR. Once a year when we refresh data for the whole series, the IDBR link is refreshed using the most recent version available, and any reclassifications are then used for the entirety of the time series until the next year.

This means that sector level time series represent the current employers classified in each sector and are less likely to be distorted by employers being reclassified at the enterprise level because of small changes at the lower unit level. However, it also means that these time series may be revised between publications and, in the historical sections of the time series, employers are classified in sectors in which they were not classified at that point in time. However, this method should minimise discrepancies in the data caused by reclassifications and should more easily allow the tracking of job movements between sectors.

## Imputation and revisions

RTI data used in this release are extracted in the weeks following the end of the latest reference month. For some individuals, this means payments relating to work done in recent reference months are yet to be received. Rather than wait until all payment returns have been received, we produce timelier measures by imputing the values for missing returns.

For the latest reference month, around 15% of the data are imputed. We refer to this as the “flash” or “early” estimate in the bulletin, as this figure is the most subject to revision as payment returns are received and the imputed payments replaced with actual data.

From our July 2022 publication, two changes were made to the imputation model. A seasonal factor was incorporated into the imputation model. The model was also made more responsive to recent changes to the labour market that would affect the likelihood of a payment existing. The latter change in particular should reduce the scale of revisions seen to the “flash” estimate, but cannot eliminate revisions completely.

Earlier months also contained some imputed data. Some payment frequencies mean that we have not received the relevant payment data more than a month after the reference period. Also, in some circumstances, returns might be submitted late. Therefore, earlier months are also subject to revision, but these revisions are likely to be much smaller because the level of imputation is smaller. The proportion of imputed data for a reference month two months before data extraction is around 1% to 2% of the data.

For the majority of months, post-flash revisions will occur in small amounts gradually each month as more submissions are received. However, all RTI submissions must be received before the end of the tax year. Therefore, for months close to the end of the tax year, these submissions and associated minor revisions that would have accumulated through the year instead need to be received all at once in the final submissions of the tax year. The months of January and February will be most affected by this and see sharper non-flash revisions at the end of the tax year if the imputed submissions are not received by that point. From July 2022, changes were incorporated into the imputation model to try to control these seasonal differences, as well as other seasonal factors that might affect whether submissions are received through different points of the year. Further information on the impact of the changes to the imputation model can be found in our methods article, [Impact of imputation changes in employment statistics from Pay As You Earn Real Time Information methodology](#).

The seasonal adjustment model will also update each month as the model is refined on the latest data available. These adjustments will appear as revisions in the seasonally adjusted data, and in the supporting seasonally adjusted revisions triangle.

Starting with the December 2020 publication, we introduced a new revisions policy. For each publication, we incorporate new input data only for the current and previous tax year. Revisions to estimates can potentially be made for up to the last two years as data can continue to be received, though updates to data outside of the most recent tax year are minimal.

Changes to the seasonally adjusted data also occur earlier than this limit, as the seasonal adjustment model is refined. The benefit of introducing this revisions policy is that we can use the processing time saved to produce and publish more detailed breakdowns. We capture any new input data referencing earlier years by incorporating data for the whole time series once a year.

## Seasonal adjustment

The seasonal adjustment applied in this bulletin follows established best practice. This approach assumes that any seasonal patterns remain broadly consistent over time. If the seasonal pattern changes in strength, this will be represented as greater volatility in the seasonally adjusted figures. Both the seasonal and non-seasonally adjusted datasets are released alongside this bulletin.

Seasonal adjustment models are updated periodically to incorporate recent data trends. Updated models were expected to be implemented in this month’s publication; this is now expected to take place in time for the May 2026 publication, to allow for additional quality assurance.

## Making our published spreadsheets accessible

Following the [Government Statistical Service \(GSS\) guidance on releasing statistics in spreadsheets](#), we will be amending our published tables over the coming months to improve usability, accessibility, and machine readability of our published statistics. To help users change to the new formats, we will be publishing sample versions of a selection of our tables; these will not be updated each month with the latest available data. We have made available [an example of an accessible seasonally adjusted dataset for Earnings and employment from Pay As You Earn Real Time Information](#). If you have any questions, feedback or comments, please email us at [labour.market@ons.gov.uk](mailto:labour.market@ons.gov.uk) or [rtstatistics.enquiries@hmrc.gov.uk](mailto:rtstatistics.enquiries@hmrc.gov.uk).

## Differences compared with other labour market statistics

The Labour Force Survey (LFS) is our survey of households, while Workforce Jobs (WFJ) is based mainly on business surveys for employee jobs, with the LFS covering self-employed jobs. HM Revenue and Customs (HMRC) Pay As You Earn (PAYE) Real Time Indicators (RTI) data are derived from administrative tax records and only cover payrolled employees.

Each of these three sources are collected and processed in different ways, so we do expect differences in levels (for example, jobs versus people, differing reference periods). Divergence across indicators for more than one period is not unusual. For further information please see [Trends and considerations around comparisons](#) in our Labour market overview.

## 10 . Related links

### [Labour market overview: April 2026](#)

Bulletin | Released 21 April 2026

Estimates of employment, unemployment, economic inactivity, and other employment-related statistics for the UK.

### [Employment in the UK: April 2026](#)

Bulletin | Released 21 April 2026

Estimates of employment, unemployment, and economic inactivity for the UK.

### [Labour market in the regions of the UK: April 2026](#)

Bulletin | Released 21 April 2026

Regional, local authority, and parliamentary constituency breakdowns of changes in UK employment, unemployment, and economic inactivity, and other related statistics. These are official statistics in development.

### [Average weekly earnings in Great Britain: April 2026](#)

Bulletin | Released 21 April 2026

Estimates of growth in earnings for employees before tax and other deductions from pay.

### [Vacancies and jobs in the UK: April 2026](#)

Bulletin | Released 21 April 2026

Estimates of the number of vacancies and jobs for the UK.

## 11 . Cite this statistical bulletin

Office for National Statistics (ONS) and HM Revenue and Customs (HMRC), released 21 April 2026, ONS website, statistical bulletin, [Earnings and employment from Pay As You Earn Real Time Information, UK: April 2026](#)



PAYROLLED EMPLOYEES

1. Payrolled employee counts from PAYE RTI

	Payrolled employees UK, all industries, seasonally adjusted
Period	Payrolled employees
March 2015	27,294,638
March 2016	27,821,446
March 2017	28,173,836
March 2018	28,502,587
March 2019	28,883,846
March 2020	29,016,386
March 2021	28,207,504
March 2022	29,507,392
March 2023	30,072,367
March 2024	30,400,539
March 2025	30,377,897
April 2025	30,386,773
May 2025	30,374,047
June 2025	30,353,548
July 2025	30,359,644
August 2025	30,376,927
September 2025	30,348,984
October 2025	30,336,736
November 2025	30,318,126
December 2025	30,321,392
January 2026	30,329,880
February 2026	30,324,221
March 2026	30,313,223
Change on year	-64,674
Change %	-0.2

Source: PAYE RTI

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4. Values for the month are an average of employee counts in each day of the month. It is a measure of people who are payrolled employees, as opposed to a measure of employee jobs.
5. These statistics include only individuals paid through PAYE and do not cover other sources of income such as from pensions, self-employment or investments.
6. PAYE covers occupational pension income as well as employment. In these tables pension income is excluded.
7. Incomes and employments are allocated to regions and countries according to the residence of the recipient.
8. Incomes and employments are allocated to industries according to the sector that an recipient's PAYE scheme is in.
9. These data include imputation for payments not yet received by HMRC which would relate to the respective work periods.
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12. Pay figures are based on gross earnings.

MEDIAN PAY

2. Median monthly pay from PAYE RTI

	£ per month
	UK, all industries, seasonally adjusted
Period	Median pay
March 2015	1,619
March 2016	1,646
March 2017	1,687
March 2018	1,731
March 2019	1,805
March 2020	1,846
March 2021	1,952
March 2022	2,077
March 2023	2,219
March 2024	2,359
March 2025	2,491
April 2025	2,511
May 2025	2,513
June 2025	2,521
July 2025	2,537
August 2025	2,563
September 2025	2,546
October 2025	2,546
November 2025	2,546
December 2025	2,562
January 2026	2,584
February 2026	2,596
March 2026	2,599
Change on year	108
Change %	4.3

Source: PAYE RTI

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MEAN PAY

3 Mean monthly pay from PAYE RTI

	£ per month
	UK, all industries, seasonally adjusted
Period	Mean pay
February 2015	2,237
February 2016	2,240
February 2017	2,307
February 2018	2,382
February 2019	2,434
February 2020	2,512
February 2021	2,641
February 2022	2,827
February 2023	2,995
February 2024	3,134
February 2025	3,324
March 2025	3,327
April 2025	3,317
May 2025	3,323
June 2025	3,328
July 2025	3,363
August 2025	3,419
September 2025	3,381
October 2025	3,399
November 2025	3,372
December 2025	3,414
January 2026	3,458
February 2026	3,460
Change on year	136
Change %	4.1

Source: PAYE RTI

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## AGGREGATE PAY

### 4 Aggregate monthly pay from PAYE RTI

Period	£ per month
	UK, all industries, seasonally adjusted
Aggregate pay	
February 2015	60,870,742,928
February 2016	62,278,580,898
February 2017	64,888,886,799
February 2018	67,876,709,200
February 2019	70,169,609,268
February 2020	72,949,289,315
February 2021	74,373,756,577
February 2022	83,177,638,393
February 2023	89,881,333,151
February 2024	95,193,158,345
February 2025	101,046,690,606
March 2025	101,082,074,331
April 2025	100,796,283,954
May 2025	100,941,678,036
June 2025	101,026,428,982
July 2025	102,105,407,772
August 2025	103,855,097,603
September 2025	102,604,555,440
October 2025	103,110,295,935
November 2025	102,227,098,112
December 2025	103,515,091,063
January 2026	104,878,975,473
February 2026	104,916,951,529
Change on year	3,870,260,923
Change %	3.8

Source: PAYE RTI

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PAY DISTRIBUTION

5 Monthly pay by percentile from PAYE RTI

£ per month, 3 month moving average							
UK, all industries, seasonally adjusted							
Period	10th percentile	25th percentile	50th percentile	75th percentile	90th percentile	95th percentile	99th percentile
February 2015	518	907	1,619	2,625	3,968	5,365	11,383
February 2016	534	922	1,637	2,642	3,991	5,378	11,172
February 2017	554	950	1,673	2,686	4,062	5,478	11,378
February 2018	578	989	1,725	2,760	4,174	5,637	11,744
February 2019	604	1,025	1,784	2,838	4,280	5,803	12,061
February 2020	626	1,069	1,852	2,930	4,424	5,991	12,391
February 2021	677	1,133	1,935	3,051	4,619	6,271	12,942
February 2022	683	1,176	2,047	3,204	4,858	6,633	13,973
February 2023	725	1,268	2,200	3,418	5,190	7,071	14,624
February 2024	776	1,363	2,336	3,591	5,429	7,356	15,309
February 2025	820	1,471	2,470	3,760	5,643	7,627	15,920
March 2025	824	1,480	2,481	3,774	5,680	7,668	16,030
April 2025	831	1,490	2,493	3,788	5,693	7,678	16,048
May 2025	837	1,498	2,505	3,798	5,700	7,688	15,997
June 2025	844	1,504	2,515	3,804	5,694	7,688	15,961
July 2025	846	1,511	2,526	3,817	5,707	7,706	15,989
August 2025	850	1,521	2,544	3,847	5,753	7,750	16,168
September 2025	855	1,530	2,553	3,863	5,776	7,766	16,182
October 2025	859	1,536	2,558	3,871	5,786	7,769	16,191
November 2025	862	1,535	2,544	3,845	5,758	7,742	16,106
December 2025	865	1,537	2,548	3,854	5,763	7,751	16,166
January 2026	867	1,542	2,557	3,868	5,784	7,777	16,266
February 2026	872	1,551	2,580	3,901	5,826	7,810	16,277
Change on year	52	80	110	141	183	183	357
Change %	6.3	5.4	4.5	3.8	3.2	2.4	2.2

Source: PAYE RTI

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EMPLOYEE FLOWS

6 Inflows and outflows from PAYE RTI

Period	Payrolled employees UK, all industries, seasonally adjusted	
	Inflows	Outflows
February 2017	683,073	643,005
February 2018	663,422	655,425
February 2019	668,059	641,457
February 2020	675,506	689,868
February 2021	501,371	506,955
February 2022	724,171	609,273
February 2023	683,172	628,270
February 2024	640,388	633,244
February 2025	593,446	614,473
March 2025	589,976	609,836
April 2025	604,518	595,642
May 2025	588,295	601,021
June 2025	572,353	592,852
July 2025	574,580	568,484
August 2025	586,343	569,060
September 2025	571,909	599,852
October 2025	561,214	573,462
November 2025	574,170	592,780
December 2025	588,197	584,931
January 2026	603,892	595,404
February 2026	590,358	596,017
Change on year	-3,088	-18,456
Change %	-0.5	-3.0

Source: PAYE RTI

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REGIONAL PAYROLLED EMPLOYEES (NUTS1)

7 Regional payrolled employees from PAYE RTI

Period	Payrolled employees											
	UK, all industries, seasonally adjusted											
	North East	North West	Yorkshire and The Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	East	London	South East	South West	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland
March 2015	1,045,043	2,963,720	2,188,028	1,992,621	2,346,814	2,600,959	3,783,645	3,862,230	2,284,521	1,203,325	2,336,141	687,590
March 2016	1,053,737	3,016,126	2,219,381	2,034,570	2,398,527	2,660,078	3,899,828	3,935,907	2,327,386	1,219,772	2,352,958	703,175
March 2017	1,059,489	3,052,280	2,245,104	2,065,947	2,432,318	2,703,129	3,962,533	3,986,831	2,358,881	1,231,420	2,361,592	714,312
March 2018	1,065,409	3,098,769	2,268,856	2,094,816	2,461,049	2,735,605	4,016,309	4,027,093	2,385,438	1,248,027	2,371,079	730,139
March 2019	1,070,553	3,139,898	2,303,282	2,121,179	2,487,915	2,771,699	4,100,657	4,079,174	2,412,692	1,260,830	2,390,719	745,248
March 2020	1,075,284	3,155,132	2,312,943	2,124,515	2,488,737	2,785,681	4,145,330	4,101,356	2,423,593	1,261,025	2,389,337	753,453
March 2021	1,056,652	3,095,137	2,264,878	2,084,309	2,432,436	2,718,417	3,924,253	3,979,100	2,362,501	1,231,188	2,317,886	740,746
March 2022	1,104,202	3,229,345	2,364,109	2,169,901	2,538,544	2,823,377	4,182,911	4,155,772	2,459,918	1,289,009	2,417,249	773,055
March 2023	1,118,683	3,283,585	2,392,725	2,196,867	2,586,894	2,875,764	4,326,416	4,243,656	2,501,358	1,309,368	2,448,705	788,348
March 2024	1,130,678	3,320,928	2,413,226	2,217,177	2,622,776	2,909,030	4,384,550	4,290,834	2,526,211	1,319,038	2,465,848	800,243
March 2025	1,127,454	3,329,327	2,408,862	2,212,952	2,624,902	2,906,761	4,387,253	4,286,739	2,514,816	1,315,352	2,452,980	810,499
April 2025	1,127,164	3,332,073	2,410,227	2,214,978	2,626,477	2,908,388	4,391,825	4,286,582	2,515,663	1,314,236	2,450,878	808,282
May 2025	1,126,226	3,330,869	2,409,378	2,215,090	2,624,937	2,905,815	4,388,999	4,285,171	2,515,977	1,313,140	2,449,705	808,739
June 2025	1,125,454	3,328,858	2,407,733	2,213,200	2,623,248	2,903,157	4,387,047	4,282,371	2,513,494	1,312,502	2,448,121	808,361
July 2025	1,125,524	3,329,632	2,408,104	2,213,260	2,623,918	2,904,189	4,387,401	4,283,348	2,513,118	1,312,750	2,448,899	809,501
August 2025	1,126,782	3,330,126	2,409,435	2,214,265	2,626,871	2,906,182	4,390,600	4,283,259	2,514,691	1,314,210	2,449,484	811,023
September 2025	1,125,441	3,325,544	2,407,575	2,212,193	2,623,077	2,904,789	4,383,827	4,280,563	2,511,584	1,312,095	2,449,528	812,767
October 2025	1,124,541	3,323,648	2,405,844	2,211,140	2,621,917	2,904,626	4,379,194	4,280,913	2,510,660	1,311,682	2,448,353	814,217
November 2025	1,123,761	3,318,967	2,404,962	2,209,373	2,621,876	2,904,540	4,373,320	4,279,436	2,509,969	1,310,090	2,446,384	815,447
December 2025	1,124,426	3,318,445	2,403,859	2,210,007	2,620,040	2,903,987	4,371,369	4,279,801	2,510,609	1,311,946	2,450,405	816,498
January 2026	1,125,038	3,323,640	2,404,824	2,209,575	2,620,057	2,904,004	4,370,151	4,280,086	2,509,881	1,312,565	2,451,256	818,805
February 2026	1,124,503	3,323,617	2,403,719	2,209,789	2,620,079	2,904,989	4,366,929	4,280,554	2,509,149	1,312,156	2,448,571	820,166
March 2026	1,122,665	3,321,878	2,402,554	2,209,844	2,620,273	2,904,313	4,361,679	4,280,209	2,508,047	1,311,619	2,450,351	819,793
Change on year	-4,789	-7,449	-6,308	-3,108	-4,629	-2,448	-25,574	-6,530	-6,769	-3,733	-2,629	9,294
Change %	-0.4	-0.2	-0.3	-0.1	-0.2	-0.1	-0.6	-0.2	-0.3	-0.3	-0.1	1.1

Source: PAYE RTI

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REGIONAL MEDIAN PAY (NUTS1)

8 Regional median monthly pay from PAYE RTI

Period	UK, all industries, seasonally adjusted											
	North East	North West	Yorkshire and The Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	East	London	South East	South West	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland
March 2015	1,537	1,525	1,518	1,524	1,535	1,658	1,946	1,736	1,521	1,517	1,658	1,500
March 2016	1,552	1,553	1,536	1,550	1,561	1,684	1,990	1,770	1,545	1,540	1,681	1,518
March 2017	1,588	1,589	1,570	1,588	1,601	1,727	2,035	1,812	1,586	1,583	1,715	1,544
March 2018	1,632	1,643	1,610	1,638	1,648	1,777	2,106	1,850	1,630	1,620	1,755	1,587
March 2019	1,692	1,700	1,680	1,698	1,704	1,854	2,181	1,935	1,701	1,694	1,864	1,655
March 2020	1,728	1,743	1,715	1,738	1,736	1,903	2,226	1,979	1,742	1,732	1,874	1,738
March 2021	1,823	1,845	1,816	1,847	1,844	2,023	2,363	2,097	1,854	1,840	1,976	1,795
March 2022	1,949	1,962	1,925	1,970	1,962	2,134	2,523	2,208	1,978	1,955	2,077	1,922
March 2023	2,072	2,097	2,056	2,098	2,094	2,285	2,664	2,366	2,122	2,098	2,246	2,105
March 2024	2,222	2,241	2,200	2,242	2,238	2,419	2,797	2,509	2,255	2,231	2,380	2,168
March 2025	2,349	2,382	2,327	2,381	2,372	2,545	2,933	2,618	2,374	2,367	2,519	2,409
April 2025	2,364	2,396	2,348	2,392	2,383	2,564	2,947	2,642	2,404	2,377	2,521	2,394
May 2025	2,370	2,401	2,355	2,399	2,390	2,569	2,953	2,646	2,409	2,381	2,537	2,372
June 2025	2,381	2,409	2,362	2,409	2,400	2,575	2,963	2,653	2,414	2,388	2,553	2,349
July 2025	2,396	2,430	2,381	2,424	2,417	2,596	2,979	2,670	2,431	2,408	2,577	2,367
August 2025	2,448	2,470	2,414	2,460	2,456	2,629	3,020	2,706	2,469	2,455	2,594	2,372
September 2025	2,413	2,443	2,395	2,439	2,432	2,612	2,997	2,689	2,440	2,431	2,592	2,410
October 2025	2,417	2,449	2,400	2,444	2,437	2,618	2,996	2,698	2,447	2,431	2,583	2,418
November 2025	2,373	2,425	2,374	2,426	2,411	2,595	2,977	2,683	2,440	2,410	2,569	2,405
December 2025	2,425	2,456	2,407	2,457	2,449	2,619	3,000	2,702	2,470	2,450	2,586	2,416
January 2026	2,444	2,480	2,428	2,475	2,465	2,642	3,026	2,723	2,482	2,465	2,611	2,444
February 2026	2,454	2,488	2,440	2,490	2,479	2,651	3,036	2,735	2,491	2,475	2,607	2,494
March 2026	2,464	2,493	2,444	2,496	2,484	2,658	3,042	2,736	2,498	2,480	2,619	2,434
Change on year	115	111	117	115	112	113	109	118	124	113	100	25
Change %	4.9	4.7	5.0	4.8	4.7	4.4	3.7	4.5	5.2	4.8	4.0	1.0

Source: PAYE RTI

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12. Pay figures are based on gross earnings.

REGIONAL PAYROLLED EMPLOYEES (NUTS2)

9 Regional payrollled employees from PAYE RTI

Period	Payrolled employees			
	March 2025	March 2026	Change on year	Change %
	UK, all industries, seasonally adjusted			
Tees Valley and Durham	504,151	502,295	-1,856	-0.4
Northumberland and Tyne and Wear	623,303	620,369	-2,934	-0.5
Cumbria	226,090	225,676	-414	-0.2
Greater Manchester	1,299,983	1,299,462	-521	0.0
Lancashire	665,717	662,745	-2,972	-0.4
Cheshire	451,377	450,999	-378	-0.1
Merseyside	686,161	682,996	-3,165	-0.5
East Yorkshire and Northern Lincolnshire	413,010	412,680	-330	-0.1
North Yorkshire	367,417	366,076	-1,341	-0.4
South Yorkshire	600,584	598,741	-1,843	-0.3
West Yorkshire	1,027,850	1,025,057	-2,793	-0.3
Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire	984,003	981,945	-2,058	-0.2
Leicestershire, Rutland and Northamptonshire	894,156	893,619	-537	-0.1
Lincolnshire	334,794	334,279	-515	-0.2
Herefordshire, Worcestershire and Warwickshire	636,174	636,021	-153	0.0
Shropshire and Staffordshire	730,382	730,189	-193	0.0
West Midlands (county)	1,258,345	1,254,063	-4,282	-0.3
East Anglia	1,143,505	1,139,984	-3,521	-0.3
Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire	913,132	914,226	1,094	0.1
Essex	850,124	850,102	-22	0.0
Inner London - West	542,704	537,008	-5,696	-1.0
Inner London - East	1,234,023	1,225,771	-8,252	-0.7
Outer London - East and North East	927,694	926,811	-883	-0.1
Outer London - South	634,750	632,795	-1,955	-0.3
Outer London - West and North West	1,048,081	1,039,293	-8,788	-0.8
Berkshire, Buckinghamshire and Oxfordshire	1,232,156	1,229,289	-2,867	-0.2
Surrey, East and West Sussex	1,312,987	1,310,307	-2,680	-0.2
Hampshire and Isle of Wight	914,522	913,274	-1,248	-0.1
Kent	827,074	827,339	265	0.0
Gloucestershire, Wiltshire and Bristol/Bath area	1,202,547	1,201,732	-815	-0.1
Dorset and Somerset	575,828	573,068	-2,760	-0.5
Cornwall and Isles of Scilly	230,352	229,836	-516	-0.2
Devon	506,089	503,411	-2,678	-0.5
West Wales and The Valleys	798,529	795,953	-2,576	-0.3
East Wales	516,823	515,665	-1,158	-0.2
North Eastern Scotland	229,318	226,511	-2,807	-1.2
Highlands and Islands	207,329	208,537	1,208	0.6
Eastern Scotland	915,258	914,080	-1,178	-0.1
West Central Scotland	694,206	694,147	-59	0.0
Southern Scotland	406,869	407,077	208	0.1
Northern Ireland	810,499	819,793	9,294	1.1

Source: PAYE RTI

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REGIONAL MEDIAN PAY (NUTS2)

10 Regional median monthly pay from PAYE RTI

Period	UK, all industries, seasonally adjusted			
	March 2025	March 2026	Change on year	Change %
Tees Valley and Durham	2,341	2,449	108	4.6
Northumberland and Tyne and Wear	2,348	2,470	122	5.2
Cumbria	2,389	2,509	120	5.0
Greater Manchester	2,379	2,483	104	4.4
Lancashire	2,300	2,421	121	5.3
Cheshire	2,504	2,607	103	4.1
Merseyside	2,393	2,510	117	4.9
East Yorkshire and Northern Lincolnshire	2,300	2,427	127	5.5
North Yorkshire	2,310	2,453	143	6.2
South Yorkshire	2,316	2,427	111	4.8
West Yorkshire	2,345	2,454	109	4.6
Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire	2,371	2,486	115	4.9
Leicestershire, Rutland and Northamptonshire	2,402	2,520	118	4.9
Lincolnshire	2,326	2,446	120	5.2
Herefordshire, Worcestershire and Warwickshire	2,477	2,583	106	4.3
Shropshire and Staffordshire	2,364	2,486	122	5.2
West Midlands (county)	2,323	2,432	109	4.7
East Anglia	2,427	2,545	118	4.9
Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire	2,693	2,804	111	4.1
Essex	2,586	2,714	128	4.9
Inner London - West	3,645	3,787	142	3.9
Inner London - East	3,018	3,133	115	3.8
Outer London - East and North East	2,693	2,797	104	3.9
Outer London - South	2,984	3,092	108	3.6
Outer London - West and North West	2,725	2,844	119	4.4
Berkshire, Buckinghamshire and Oxfordshire	2,772	2,892	120	4.3
Surrey, East and West Sussex	2,624	2,739	115	4.4
Hampshire and Isle of Wight	2,519	2,634	115	4.6
Kent	2,531	2,640	109	4.3
Gloucestershire, Wiltshire and Bristol/Bath area	2,492	2,611	119	4.8
Dorset and Somerset	2,331	2,457	126	5.4
Cornwall and Isles of Scilly	2,193	2,304	111	5.1
Devon	2,263	2,387	124	5.5
West Wales and The Valleys	2,328	2,440	112	4.8
East Wales	2,429	2,547	118	4.9
North Eastern Scotland	2,633	2,720	87	3.3
Highlands and Islands	2,401	2,518	117	4.9
Eastern Scotland	2,541	2,628	87	3.4
West Central Scotland	2,520	2,634	114	4.5
Southern Scotland	2,470	2,584	114	4.6
Northern Ireland	2,409	2,434	25	1.0

Source: PAYE RTI

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## INDUSTRY PAYROLLED EMPLOYEES

### 11 Industry payrolled employees from PAYE RTI

Period	Payrolled employees			
	March 2025	March 2026	Change on year	Change %
	UK, all industries, seasonally adjusted			
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	196,428	196,326	-102	-0.1
Mining and quarrying	45,199	42,797	-2,402	-5.3
Manufacturing	2,324,591	2,293,599	-30,992	-1.3
Energy production and supply	117,445	122,175	4,730	4.0
Water supply, sewerage and waste	208,518	214,160	5,642	2.7
Construction	1,338,215	1,335,085	-3,130	-0.2
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles	4,304,840	4,247,591	-57,249	-1.3
Transportation and storage	1,396,139	1,410,806	14,667	1.1
Accommodation and food service activities	2,170,421	2,130,040	-40,381	-1.9
Information and communication	1,278,137	1,253,910	-24,227	-1.9
Finance and insurance	1,097,718	1,113,420	15,702	1.4
Real estate	470,139	478,212	8,073	1.7
Professional, scientific and technical	2,473,070	2,474,486	1,416	0.1
Administrative and support services	2,401,866	2,395,366	-6,500	-0.3
Public administration and defence; social security	1,581,055	1,597,090	16,035	1.0
Education	3,177,744	3,175,642	-2,102	-0.1
Health and social work	4,480,567	4,522,066	41,499	0.9
Arts, entertainment and recreation	641,850	647,452	5,602	0.9
Other service activities	551,556	547,925	-3,631	-0.7
Households and Extraterritorial	122,399	115,075	-7,324	-6.0

Source: PAYE RTI

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## INDUSTRY MEDIAN PAY

### 12 Industry median monthly pay from PAYE RTI

Period	UK, all industries, seasonally adjusted			
	March 2025	March 2026	Change on year	Change %
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	2,265	2,369	104	4.6
Mining and quarrying	4,757	4,712	-45	-0.9
Manufacturing	2,927	3,046	119	4.1
Energy production and supply	4,531	4,584	53	1.2
Water supply, sewerage and waste	3,132	3,275	143	4.6
Construction	2,640	2,756	116	4.4
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles	2,033	2,140	107	5.3
Transportation and storage	2,870	3,017	147	5.1
Accommodation and food service activities	1,345	1,424	79	5.9
Information and communication	3,887	4,064	177	4.6
Finance and insurance	4,153	4,415	262	6.3
Real estate	2,514	2,553	39	1.6
Professional, scientific and technical	3,108	3,199	91	2.9
Administrative and support services	2,207	2,304	97	4.4
Public administration and defence; social security	3,028	3,255	227	7.5
Education	2,512	2,590	78	3.1
Health and social work	2,444	2,555	111	4.5
Arts, entertainment and recreation	1,684	1,760	76	4.5
Other service activities	1,857	1,963	106	5.7
Households and Extraterritorial	1,208	1,262	54	4.5

Source: PAYE RTI

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PAYROLLED EMPLOYEES BY AGE

13 Payrolled employees by age from PAYE RTI

Period	Payrolled employees					
	UK, all industries, seasonally adjusted					
	0 to 17	18 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 49	50 to 64	65 and over
March 2015	416,417	3,564,924	6,483,717	9,244,341	6,752,644	832,594
March 2016	439,517	3,611,494	6,640,422	9,322,157	6,965,721	842,134
March 2017	442,978	3,592,657	6,736,672	9,359,527	7,184,012	857,989
March 2018	442,075	3,570,240	6,801,933	9,399,927	7,405,957	882,455
March 2019	443,315	3,541,768	6,864,146	9,461,603	7,637,975	935,039
March 2020	422,618	3,475,692	6,861,866	9,475,595	7,775,553	1,005,062
March 2021	289,943	3,155,565	6,671,777	9,342,941	7,763,259	984,018
March 2022	510,874	3,489,249	6,886,579	9,562,197	8,003,449	1,055,043
March 2023	520,348	3,494,306	7,031,237	9,773,722	8,126,584	1,126,170
March 2024	492,759	3,476,150	7,112,404	9,956,273	8,169,613	1,193,339
March 2025	449,426	3,428,769	7,060,875	10,063,677	8,144,477	1,230,673
April 2025	453,569	3,452,434	7,061,530	10,065,000	8,123,237	1,231,003
May 2025	450,317	3,453,639	7,051,501	10,069,372	8,117,578	1,231,641
June 2025	445,723	3,445,444	7,040,663	10,073,702	8,112,121	1,235,895
July 2025	440,606	3,441,248	7,034,006	10,085,694	8,114,103	1,243,986
August 2025	434,727	3,441,925	7,027,746	10,099,144	8,117,881	1,255,505
September 2025	429,243	3,441,295	7,012,033	10,101,567	8,108,986	1,255,861
October 2025	426,285	3,442,659	6,998,900	10,104,967	8,103,816	1,260,109
November 2025	422,787	3,441,786	6,980,954	10,112,849	8,096,983	1,262,767
December 2025	421,921	3,439,939	6,972,710	10,124,457	8,092,307	1,270,058
January 2026	421,579	3,441,392	6,962,811	10,135,170	8,092,836	1,276,091
February 2026	419,966	3,437,185	6,952,013	10,145,682	8,087,187	1,282,188
March 2026	416,556	3,433,934	6,944,014	10,145,117	8,081,816	1,291,787
Change on year	-32,870	5,165	-116,861	81,440	-62,661	61,114
Change %	-7.3	0.2	-1.7	0.8	-0.8	5.0

Source: PAYE RTI

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MEDIAN PAY BY AGE

14 Median monthly pay by age from PAYE RTI

Period	£ per month					
	UK, all industries, seasonally adjusted					
	0 to 17	18 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 49	50 to 64	65 and over
March 2015	281	1,110	1,752	1,927	1,736	737
March 2016	294	1,158	1,787	1,951	1,755	770
March 2017	298	1,202	1,835	1,990	1,778	803
March 2018	308	1,235	1,887	2,037	1,815	839
March 2019	323	1,301	1,976	2,118	1,874	894
March 2020	315	1,307	2,030	2,167	1,907	982
March 2021	390	1,394	2,113	2,271	1,991	1,092
March 2022	409	1,456	2,253	2,444	2,135	1,168
March 2023	412	1,583	2,419	2,599	2,268	1,265
March 2024	425	1,682	2,562	2,748	2,411	1,360
March 2025	438	1,768	2,687	2,895	2,551	1,468
April 2025	443	1,776	2,699	2,912	2,557	1,476
May 2025	448	1,782	2,701	2,917	2,564	1,487
June 2025	446	1,786	2,707	2,925	2,566	1,490
July 2025	451	1,797	2,723	2,945	2,589	1,505
August 2025	450	1,808	2,759	2,986	2,631	1,515
September 2025	444	1,809	2,733	2,959	2,610	1,514
October 2025	456	1,810	2,733	2,969	2,608	1,520
November 2025	455	1,799	2,720	2,933	2,570	1,503
December 2025	460	1,815	2,754	2,979	2,620	1,524
January 2026	460	1,816	2,776	3,008	2,643	1,553
February 2026	464	1,829	2,793	3,025	2,655	1,549
March 2026	464	1,819	2,793	3,028	2,658	1,549
Change on year	26	51	106	133	107	81
Change %	5.9	2.9	3.9	4.6	4.2	5.5

Source: PAYE RTI

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